

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
H. S. WEATHER BUREAU,
Feb. 5, 1917.—Last twenty-
four hours' rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Min. 72; Max.
78. Weather, cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATION

	Cents	Dollars
90° Centrifugal N. Y. per lb. per ton		
Price, Hawaiian basis	4.04	\$95.00
Last previous quotation	4.70	\$94.00

VOL. X, NO. 11

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 4606

PRESIDENT DETERMINED NO ACT OF HIS SHALL PRECIPITATE CONFLICT

Will Make No Move And Speak No Word Germany Can Construe As Excuse For War, But Steadily Proceeds With His Preparations; Industries Offer Plants To Nation

ENVOY ASKS SAFE CONDUCT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 6.—President Wilson is determined that if war comes as a result of the stand he has taken it will have to be precipitated by some overt act on the part of Germany or Austria. He is determined that neither by word or deed will he merit the least reproach from Germany while waiting through the period that will decide whether it is to be peace or war.

The President continues to hope that Germany will not, even yet, press the issue to the point of open conflict, but if the pledges given to the United States are violated, the President is ready for the war that will come.

The President feels that he has done nothing in severing diplomatic relations with Germany that is not justified by the laws of nations and the laws of humanity. His conscience is clear and he is satisfied that he has done no more than was necessary. Should war result, it will be because of further violations of international and humane law by Germany.

EVENTS MOVE VERY RAPIDLY

Yesterday events moved rapidly and all action looked towards hostilities. In many of the industrial plants, upon which the nation may have to call in the event of war, all employees who are of German citizenship were dismissed. At the Newport News Shipbuilding Yards, as a precautionary measure, all unnaturalized Germans were laid off. At Baton Rouge all Germans were discharged from employment in and around the refinery of the Standard Oil Company.

Final arrangements for the departure from the United States of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and the staff of the embassy and of the various German consulates were completed. This party, for whom two hundred reservations have been booked, will sail on the Danish liner Frederik VIII, which sails for Christiania a week from today.

ASKS FOR SAFE CONDUCT FOR PARTY

The ambassador has applied to the state department to secure for him and his party a safe conduct from the British and French through the Allies' blockading lines. The consuls from all the German consulates in the United States are now gathering in New York, with their families.

The war and navy departments, while hoping for peace are preparing hurriedly for war. At Philadelphia work is being rushed on the ten battleships in the reserve fleet, orders having been received from Secretary Daniels to make the ships ready for immediate service.

On the Pacific Coast the Pacific fleet is patrolling and, in at least one instance, is acting in cooperation with the British navy, the U. S. S. Annapolis and H. M. S. Rainbow, the Canadian cruiser, acting together in watching the German ships in port at Santa Rosalia, Mexico.

The war department has issued orders holding the various federal militia units together. The guardsmen on the border, who have been preparing to return to their home States for demobilization, have received orders not to move, while the regiments that have already reached their home States have been ordered not to demobilize for the present.

REGULARS BEGIN TRENCH TRAINING

The regulars on the border have begun trench training in trench tactics, along the line of the fighting in Europe, and the first reports tell of casualties due to the use of hand grenades in practise throwing. Due to the premature explosion of a grenade, one sergeant was killed and a private seriously wounded, possibly fatally.

In all shipyards and munition plants production has been speeded up and munition reserves are being accumulated.

The Schuykill arsenal yesterday began placing orders, on authority of the war department, for the outfitting and arming of an army of 506,000 men. Work of the recruiting officers of the army is being expedited and preparations are being made to handle the work of bringing the forces of the United States up to the necessary strength as soon as possible after the declaration of war.

The army and navy authorities also have taken steps to protect the wireless stations along both coasts, and yesterday a guard of marines under a non-commissioned officer was sent to the Tucker Wireless station on the New Jersey coast, to protect the plant against vandalism or attempts at destruction. Other wireless plants are to be similarly protected. Most of them have had officers stationed in charge to see that neutrality regulations are strictly adhered to, and these will be increased. It was asserted that one of the first steps of the government if war should come would be to take over charge of all such plants in the United States in order to stop leaks and to protect communications.

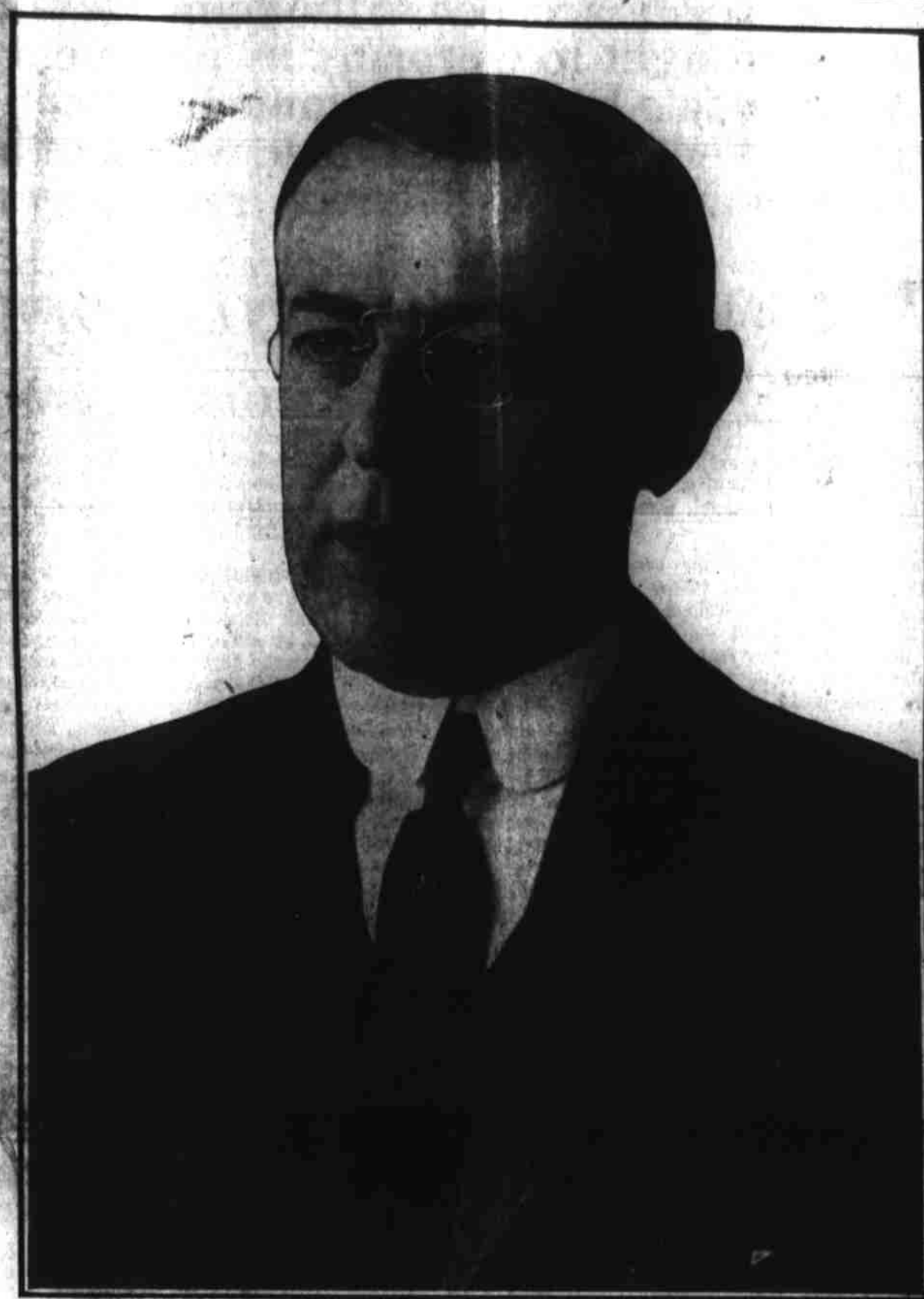
MANUFACTURERS OFFER AID

National manufacturers are coming forward to put their plants at the disposal of the government. In this the Baldwin Locomotive Works led, the management suggesting that the plant could be adapted for a number of government purposes.

The great output of the Dupont Powder Works, which heretofore has gone to fill British and French orders, has been offered the government, up to a million pounds of explosives a day.

(Continued on Page 3)

ANXIOUS FOR PEACE BUT READY FOR WAR



GERMAN PLOT TO RUIN SHIPS WIDE-SPREAD Millions of Dollars Worth of Damage Done By Crews

WASHINGTON, February 6.—In every American port where there is an interned or refugee German or Austrian ship, the authorities are on their guard, after the events of the last few days.

From far away ports in the Philippines, from New York and Boston and Honolulu come the word that the German seamen left in charge of these refugee ships have, acting with apparent concert and on a prearranged plan, begun the work of destruction on the vessels under their control.

Millions upon millions of dollars worth of damage had been done before the Federal authorities acted, but once the move was made by Collector Malone of New York, they have all moved to protect the still uninjured vessels.

The crew of the great liners and freight carriers of the North German Lloyd tied up at the docks in Hoboken are reported to have got to work with hammer and fire and to have wrecked the engines of some of the greatest of the liners there. The news of this move was brought ashore by a German sailor belonging to one of the boats, and although the authorities will not make public any statement regarding the state of affairs on the vessels, it is known that all of them have been taken over and that Marines have been placed on board to guard what is left.

The naval authorities in all have now seized seventeen German vessels in New York bay and have placed navy guards on all of them.

Officials here breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when it was announced that efforts to block the Panama Canal by sinking two German freighters in the channel, had been blocked by the canal authorities, and that eighty German sailors had been started on their way north on the transport Kilpatrick. They were taken from the vessels seized by the canal officials.

Twenty other Germans, who had been working on the Canal have been discharged and have also been shipped north, the authorities preferring not to take any chance of having the canal wrecked.

The great American liners have been held at their docks pending the decision of the government regarding the proposal to send American war ships as convoys for them on their trip through the German submarine zone. The liner St. Louis, was the first to feel the effects of this order and she did not sail yesterday as scheduled.

The liners Philadelphia and Finland have reached England safely.

BELIEVES NEUTRALS WILL FOLLOW LEAD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, February 5.—The Manchester Guardian expresses the belief today that Wilson is already assured that other neutral countries will follow the United States in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.

A Reuters' despatch from Rio Janeiro says there is reason to believe that the Brazilian reply to Germany's notification of a resumption of submarine warfare will be in harmony with the attitude of the United States.

GERMANS GAIN GROUND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, February 6.—German counter-attacks yesterday succeeded in recapturing much of the ground formerly held by the British east of Beaucourt, on the River Aisne, north of the Somme. The British are reported to have made a desperate resistance and to have lost heavily.

NEWSPAPER MEN OF LONDON BELIEVE BERLIN WILL YIELD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, February 6.—There is a general impression in newspaper circles here that Germany is preparing to meet the demands of the United States government, by at least a partial concession in order to avert open hostilities. It is reported indeed that the Wilhelmstrasse officials have been at work preparing an outline of overtures to the United States which shall contain the opening wedge of a compromise on the war zone policy.

The only discoverable ground for this impression, which as has been said, is wide-spread among a class of men who are generally well informed, is that Germany is reported to have offered to Holland and the Scandinavian nations some "concessions" regarding ships bearing mail and food for German ports. Even this last report is not fully substantiated.

R. H. HITCHCOCK IS DEAD AT CAMBRIDGE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CAMBRIDGE, February 7.—Randolph H. Hitchcock, one of the leading athletes of the university, died last night after an illness of some months duration. He is a son of Rex Hitchcock of Molokai, Hawaii.

Randolph Hitchcock, one of the trio of brothers—Rex, Randolph and William—who have helped make Hawaii known in athletic circles at Harvard, was just finishing his varsity course when he was taken ill with a tumor, which medicines failed to relieve. He is very well-known in Honolulu, having been a prominent member of the Punahou track team and a popular student at Oahu.

His aunt, Miss Hitchcock, left Honolulu for the East a few weeks ago, to take part in nursing the sick youth. His father has been unable to leave his ranch on Molokai.

CONGRESS AND NATION SOLIDLY BACKING ALL OF PRESIDENT'S PLANS

Solons Begin Work of Preparing To Meet War With Germany Should the Break With the Kaiser Lead To That; Berlin Reported To Be Determined On Submarine Plan

AMERICAN SAILORS FREED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Anxious to back up whatever the President may do, congress is setting itself to the work of making all possible preparations for the war with Germany, which all hope may be avoided, but few believe can be.

Fifty million dollars will be placed in Mr. Wilson's hands for the construction of submarines and the completion of those already in process of construction, if the bill which Representative Emerson introduced in the house yesterday is passed, as everyone expects that it will be immediately.

Early yesterday morning the news was flashed from Berlin that the Kaiser's government had announced that the Imperial council had decided to accede to the demands of the United States and would release the American sailors seized by the German raider at the time of the capture of the British steamer Yarrowdale in the South Atlantic. There are seventy-two of these prisoners, according to the Berlin despatches and they were liberated Sunday.

TENSION EASED FOR MOMENT

For a time the announcement, which looked as though Germany intended to meet the requirements of the United States, eased the tension that has been growing in this city steadily since the formal announcement that the United States intended to sever all connections with Germany, but immediately after came the news that an American seaman had been wantonly slaughtered by a German submarine as he was leaving the doomed ship on which he had been employed.

This announcement that William Wallace of Baltimore, had been killed when the British steamer Evestone, had been shelled and sunk by a German submarine startled official Washington afresh, and made war loom nearer than ever.

According to the story told under oath by the survivors of the Evestone, the vessel was stopped by a U-boat, and the crew ordered to leave in the small boats at once. As they were going over the side into the little boats the undersea raider opened fire upon them with the light gun that was mounted forward of her conning tower, and hidden under a hatch until the moment came for putting it into operation.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE SUBMARINE

One shell struck the side of the ship near Wallace and exploding tore a great hole in the vessel and killed the American. Another shell killed Captain Hyde and a third mortally wounded two other seamen and seriously injured the second mate.

When the men of the crew finally scrambled into their boats the submarine kept up her fire upon them, although the sea was rough and threatened to swamp the little craft. After a time the diver abandoned the boats and confined her attention to the steamer, which soon went down.

Stories of the sinking of the Evestone were followed shortly afterward by the announcement from Lloyds agency, that the steamer Camma, which was attacked in much the same fashion, by a submarine which first ordered the men into the small boats and then began shelling the boats as they moved away from the ship's side. The submarine then returned to the ship and after attempting to sink her by shell fire, sent men on board who placed bombs which soon completed the work begun by the gun.

FIVE OTHER SEAMEN MURDERED

The British steamer Hurstwood was torpedoed unwarned. The explosion killed three of her crew, and two others died after they got ashore, from the wounds inflicted by the torpedo.

These and other accounts of Germany's determination to follow the "ruthless" warfare with the German government had threatened the entire world, added to the strain of a situation already intense. Nor was the situation made any easier by reports from Berlin itself.

There the press, which has not been allowed to comment upon the break with the United States has been unmuzzled so far as President Wilson is concerned, and the Taglinsche Rundschau yesterday declared that "Wilson wishes to continue the sea power of Great Britain unimpaired and is willing to go to all lengths to do so. He wants the support of the British navy against Japan, already beginning to move 400,000,000 Chinese against the interests of the United States in the Pacific."

GERMAN PLAN UNCHANGED

Other despatches from the Kaiser's capital city declared that Germany has not the faintest idea of mitigating or modifying the submarine campaign she has mapped out for herself. It is declared that she realizes that she has but one weapon left with which to fight Great Britain, and that she is determined to make the fullest possible use of that weapon, no matter what results may be to other nations or to herself.

It is freely declared in Berlin that a peaceful continuance of the present situation is impossible, and that the hopes expressed by Mr. Wilson are visionary and "intended to delude."

Germany, it is asserted cannot and will not take her policies from the United States and that if the submarine campaign against England means war with America it cannot be helped. It is further asserted in many circles close to the higher German command that the Teutonic determination is final.

(Continued on Page 3)